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HARDWARE and TINNERS
PHONE NO. 279

THE EVENING NEWS.

M. LEVIN
NEW and SECOND HAND
FURNITURE

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 4

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1907

NUMBER 49

KIRSCHBAUM

The name that stands for everything good in clothing. Look for the label--it is a small thing to look for but a big thing to find--and it means QUALITY.

We are sole agents in Ada for this line.

Cox-Greer-McDonald Co.

Burnt Clay Ware Facts.

We have now ready for immediate shipment 800,000 Brick. In addition to making building brick we are now prepared to make Vitrified Hollow Building Blocks. They are impervious to moisture, are fire frost and vermin proof. There is no other material known which equals it for building purposes. They are cheaper and better than either lumber, stone or concrete. The ideal material for cellar, wall, barns, stables, warehouses, residences, etc. We make to order hollow brick for partitions ready to plaster on. No lathing required. We make drain tile from 3 to 18 inches in diameter, and vitrified sidewalk and street paving brick, red, chocolate, brown and salt-glazed face brick. Nothing will go through fire and stand but burnt clay. Lumber burns up and stone and cement crumbles from heat and water in case of fire. Ask them at San Francisco. Write for further information.

A. Vogt, Mgr. ADA PRESSED BRICK & TILE CO.

We keep a full line of prescription goods.
We know how and can fill any prescription.
We don't substitute.
We deliver.

Crescent Drug Store

Dr. F. Z. Holley, Prop.

OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

Ada National Bank

Capital and Surplus, \$63,500

Ada, Ind. Ter

CAPITOL
HILL
LOTS
ON
EASY
PAYMENT
PLAN

Capitol Hill

Acres will be best
residence property.
Close in; shade trees
on every street

Beard & Blanks

Office 1st Door West Harris Hotel

WILL ASK FOR FAIR PLAY

Convention Committee Will Show Up Conspiracy Plans

The constitutional convention committee that expects to visit Washington and consult with Attorney General Bonaparte in reference to the Oklahoma constitution, will depart from Oklahoma City at 5 o'clock this evening over the Frisco to St. Louis, expecting Judge W. A. Ledbetter of Ardmore, who is today in Kansas City and will meet the party in St. Louis, whence they will proceed to Cincinnati via the Big Four, arriving in Washington Sunday morning over the Chesapeake & Ohio line.

The committee consists of S. W. Hayes of Chickasha, C. L. Moore of Enid and W. A. Ledbetter of Ardmore. They will be accompanied by J. B. Thompson, chairman of the state democratic campaign committee.

It is the purpose of the committee to go over the constitution in conference with the attorney general and explain to him any and all the provisions of that instrument concerning the intent of which he may have been informed by the conspirators who have been industriously laboring to defeat statehood. The election for the

ratification of the constitution will also be discussed thoroughly, as well as the tangle regarding the call for the election that has resulted from the recent injunctions sued for and secured from the courts of Oklahoma.

Chairman Thompson will present to the attorney general facts and figures, which, he believes, will convince that official that the apportionments made by the constitutional convention are perfectly fair and equitable.

Concerning the attitude of President Murray relative to the election call, Chairman Thompson said yesterday:

"Mr. Murray will not issue the call unless the injunctions against him are dismissed. That the president of the convention is inclined to disregard the mandates of the courts is untrue, although I am aware that rumors to that effect are being industriously circulated."

"There are no injunctions against holding the primaries, however, and they will be held on June 8 as announced."

The delegates expect to be home from Washington by Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

CHOTEAU PEOPLE FOR FURMAN

Large Crowd Hears Him--Opponents Fail to Appear on the Stand

Choteau, I. T., May 16.—Judge Henry M. Furman spoke here today to a large crowd on the occasion of the opening of the bridge over Grand river.

His speech was received with enthusiasm, and his friends confidently claim that they will carry this county for Furman, notwithstanding it is near the home of his opponents, Owens and Rutherford.

Mr. Owen, although he was invited to be present, failed to put in an appearance. This was a disappointment to the people for they wanted to hear Furman and Owens speak together.

Expressions are plentiful to the effect that Furman is the man to be depended on, the man to be sent to the United States senate from the east side.

The past few months which has hindered him from making as active a campaign as he should. It is this which caused him to withdraw. I am sorry he has been forced to. It is a shock to me, but it one of those things which cannot be helped. I am disappointed he cannot make the race."

POLITICAL QUESTION

Judge Townsend's Court Must Fix Status for 20,000 People.

Ardmore, May 17.—

The Bettie Ligon case, involving the rights of 2,000 persons and \$20,000,000 of property, probably the largest case of its kind ever argued in English or American courts, will be called up for argument in Judge Townsend's court this morning.

The opening gun will be fired by United States Attorney Walker, representing the government. He will contend that the question at issue is a political question and that the decision of the interior department and five civil tribes commission is final and unreviewable by the courts.

The contention of the plaintiffs will be that the government of the United States never possessed the constitutional power to determine who was or who was not entitled to participate in the distribution of tribal properties, but even if it did possess that power the action of the secretary of the interior and the five civilized tribes commission in rejecting the rights of the plaintiffs in the case to enrollment is reviewable by the courts as personthe statutes directed the commission as to whom to enroll, and if the commission did not do as the statutes directed should be enrolled, the courts have the power to compel their enrollment and decree them entitled to an equal share in tribal lands.

Douglas H. Johnson and Green McCurtain, governors of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, have been made defendants to the action.

Hagler, Lee and Sams of Ardmore, and Webster Ballinger of Washington will appear for the plaintiffs. The Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations will be represented by Mansfield, McMurray and Cornish.

The legal profession of the two nations and the country is greatly in-

Telephone Directory.

The New Telephone Directory is being prepared for the Printer. We want your name to appear correctly. Any changes you desire, notify the Manager.

PIONEER TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

The Crystal Ice Cream Factory

Ada, Indian Territory,

IS NOW READY FOR BUSINESS.

We guarantee our cream to be pure in every respect. Your order shall get prompt attention and be shipped by quickest route.

Photographs to Advertise Oklahoma at The Jamestown Exposition.

One of the features of the Oklahoma Exposition will be the lecture on "The Story of Oklahoma," illustrated by stereopticon views from real life in the new state. A small auditorium attached to the Oklahoma building, fitted with opera chairs and seating 150 or 200 people, will be devoted for this purpose. Here, at certain stated intervals, the story of real, present day Oklahoma, with all its attractions, possibilities, resources and its evidences of social and industrial progress will be graphically told to the visitors. This effective means of advertising was resorted to in a number of instances, and with most excellent results at the St. Louis World's Fair three years ago.

It is desired that every county in the state should be fairly represented in this illustrated description of Oklahoma. Representative views of all kinds should be selected for this purpose—

views of cities, towns, villages, of farms and farm homes, of fields, gardens, orchards, vineyards, and livestock, of churches, schools and other public institutions. Nor should the picturesque be overlooked for every vista of mountain, vale, plain, park and prairie will aid in telling the story of Oklahoma. Photographs intended for this purpose should be perfect in every particular. In many instances it is best to procure the services of a photographer who makes a specialty of scenic work.

Each county, community or individual will be charged reasonable prices for making stereopticon slides from photographs. All photographs should be accompanied by accurate descriptive matter.

Further particulars in regard to the proposed illustrated lecture will be cheerfully furnished upon application to the Oklahoma-Jamestown Exposition Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Long Distance Telephone

USE IT TODAY
AND SAVE DELAY

Other ways of transacting your affairs cannot compare with it in
HIGH VALUE LOW PRICE QUICK SERVICE
Tis the comprehensive means of communication.

PIONEER TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

Something Needed Portland Park Addition

Lots near the big Cement Plant to accommodate the hundreds of laborers to be employed in this great industry. This need has been met by laying out the Portland Park Addition just west of the cement plant. Lots are 30 feet by 140, with 60-foot streets and 20-foot alleys. Prices of lots are from \$20 to \$30. Terms, \$5 down and \$2 per month. A large reservoir is to be built on the north side by the cement company which will afford boating and fishing.

The Title is Perfect and the Location Sightly and Healthful.

Get on Easy Street by Buying Lots in Portland Park.

Homes in the Reach of All in Portland Park Addition.

Plant your Money in Portland Park and let it Grow.

Real Estate is the foundation of wealth--it's safe and sure. Get in on the ground floor at Portland Park

Only room for 80 families in Portland Park while hundreds will be needed. This is the only land that will be available for years.

Have you seen Ada lots advance one hundred and even one thousand per cent, while you waited to see what the town would do? Take a tumble to yourself and buy lots in Portland Park. These lots are being sold at half their real value and on terms within the reach of all.

Ada Title and Trust Co.

WILL COMING COMET COLLIDE WITH EARTH



HALLEY'S COMET HEADED EARTHWARD

What with earthquakes from within and comets threatening from above, surely these are days of uncertainty and anxiety for the inhabitants of this mundane sphere. Astronomical calculation tells us that four big comets are headed for the earth, coming with that awful speed which only those erratic tramps of the heavens can attain. Three are due this year, and the fourth, which is the one which is causing the greatest speculation, will come into view in 1910. This last is known as Halley's comet. At present it is not far from the orbit of Jupiter, and by the time the year has waned it will be speeding through the belt of the asteroids—a group of miniature planets revolving in orbits just outside of that of Mars.

Assuming that the gigantic star-like nucleus and its mighty nebulous tail succeed in passing without disaster through this maze of little worlds—none of which is more than 100 miles in diameter—it will cut across the orbit of Mars and touch upon that of the earth. That the comet will not come in contact with one or more of these planetoids is not at all an assured fact, but this does not concern us nearly as much as the possibility of its coming into collision with the earth.

When the bright-tailed orb is nearest the sun it will be many millions of miles inside the earth's orbit, and hence there will be two occasions when it and the earth might meet, namely, when the former passes into and out of the latter's path. If such a celestial collision should take place, the comet would probably be burned up in the earth's atmosphere, and the earth be still left intact, though the blinding light and intense heat would destroy all life on that side of the world.

Others, a German astronomer living in the interval between 1758 and 1840, pointed out that Biela's comet would, in 1832, pass within 20,000 miles of the earth's orbit, though the earth would not reach the same point until a month later. While astronomers saw no danger, a great many people who feared the verity of the deductions looked forward to the time with considerable apprehension. They were greatly relieved, however, for as predicted the comet came on the day the mathematicians named, and all danger had passed.

Halley's comet, which is now approaching, is of extraordinary interest. It was the first to be suspected of returning periodically, as well as the first whose period of revolution was calculated.

It will be its thirteenth visit which the comet will make three years hence, but who can tell what scene it will look down upon? Many authorities believe it will come very close to the earth, though it may not be as brilliant or as conspicuous as in its earlier returns. Arago suggested that comets in traversing their gigantic orbits might throw off into space nearly all the matter of which they were composed when at a point nearest the sun.

Under these conditions, then, it is evident that some of the more attenuated ones may, in the course of time, pass entirely out of existence, though they may, on the other hand, attract particles floating in space along their paths and so equalize their losses. This would account for the varying intensity of the same comet, as for instance, Halley's. However this may be, it must be remembered that appearances of comets in the early days were much more mysterious, and proportionately impressive, than in the more enlightened ages and that the extraordinary brilliancy recorded in some instances was, quite likely, due more to imagination than to the actual state of the comet.

When the great comet comes on the scene in 1910, its nucleus or beard will appear like a star of the first magnitude, but having a mighty tail trailing after it and pointing away from the sun. Different from many

of the smaller comets which are tailless, the one named for Halley is formed of three distinct parts, namely—the nucleus, coma and tail. The nucleus is the concentrated part and shines by the reflected light of the sun, while the tail gives out a light of its own, due chiefly to the glowing carbon vapor which is not unlike that of an ordinary gas jet.

Though shining as brightly as Jupiter, and sometimes visible even in the daytime, the comet is very light in weight, being not more than one one-millionth as heavy as the planet named. That this is true is known from the slight attraction it exerts on the plants, while the latter frequently pull the comet out of its course. The tail is so flimsy that should it brush the earth it would hardly be noticeable.

When Halley's comet is first seen by the comet seekers as it rushes headlong toward the sun, it will appear like a round, dim ball of hazy light. As it comes nearer the earth, its tail will gradually appear and lengthen. It may increase or decrease from night to night, varying from 25 to 15,000 miles in 24 hours, though should it do this, it would be an exception rather than the rule. As the great celestial messenger swings round the sun, its tail will apparently grow smaller, and finally disappear, the ball of hazy light alone being left to tell of its flight to Neptune. After a little this will be gone to be seen no more until the year 1985.

The composition of comets interested men even before their periods were calculated, and Halley's will be examined as it never was before, for we have instruments now that were unknown when it was visible in 1835. The spectroscopic has shown what other and smaller comets were made of. The nucleus is a solid mass formed of different substances, and this is an envelope of dense gaseous matter that is in perpetual motion. This portion is called the coma, and to its activity is probably due the tail, attracting and repelling the gaseous particles of waste material.

The effect of the sun on the nucleus is to draw it to it, but at the same time it has an evident tendency to repel the tail, and thus it is that the tail always stands out and away from the sun. The terrific velocity of the nucleus when a comet whirls round the sun shows plainly that its tail is not an integral part of the main body, for, if it was, the centrifugal force to which its extreme end is subjected would throw it off into space.

The tail of Halley's comet when previously observed curved toward the rear something like a sword and indicating that the particles composing it as they pass outward move at the same slow rate at the interior particles and, in consequence, are left behind.

There are many small periodic comets that have been discovered in recent years, but Halley's is the only great comet that appears at regular intervals and its periodic visits is always assured of an interested and delighted throng of observers for there are few indeed who can say they ever saw it before.

In spite of the comforting assurance of astronomers that the approaching comet will be harmless, so far as its general effects upon the earth are concerned, and providing, of course, that the comet ever reaches us, Mme. de Thebes, the Mother Shipton of Paris, has predicted that the comet is going to make a great deal of trouble for the earth. Mme. de Thebes predicted the Boer war, the great Charity Bazaar fire in Paris, the Serbian massacre, the San Francisco and Kingston disasters and the discovery of radium.

Though a very small kingdom, Denmark can boast of thrones and throne rooms unique in some respects. The most noteworthy of the Danish thrones is in the Knights' hall of the Schloss Rosenberg in Copenhagen.

THE ELECTRICAL WORLD

HELPS PLANTS TO GROW.
Currents of Electricity Prove Stimulating to Vegetation.

It has been known for some time that electricity was of value in viticulture, but it has not yet been availed of to any extent, or on any consid-



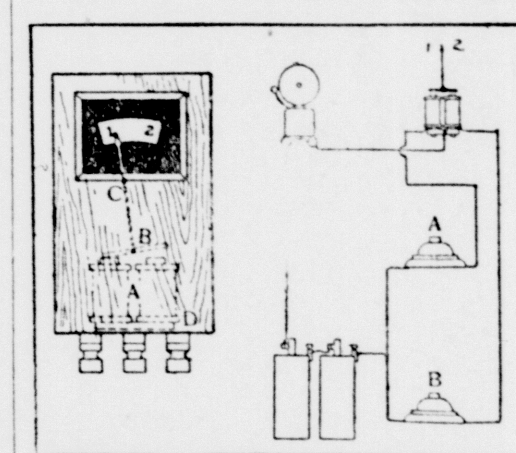
Electro-Culture of the Future.
"A" and "B" are metal plates buried in the ground at opposite sides of tree. An electric current entering it at "A" flows through soil and roots to "B." The tree represented on the left has not been treated by electricity.

erable scale. When the late Sir Frederick Bramwell was told that certain grapes presented to him by Sir W. Siemens had been subjected to electricity during their growth, "Ah, I thought so," observed Sir Frederick; "they had to me a taste of currents." "Electroculture" is now, however, under the direction of M. Adolphe Barde, entering on a new stage in Switzerland. Not only has it been found that a high voltage improves the growth of the vine, but also kills the phylloxera disease. The Fuchs method has also been applied to apple trees, and one tree, near Dieppe, has given astonishing results over its fellows. Here, then, may be a means of reviving our fields and orchards and making the desert blossom as the rose.

HOME-MADE ANNUNCIATOR.

Convenience Which You May Put in Your Home.

When one electric bell is operated from two push buttons it is impossible to tell which of the two push buttons is being operated unless an annunciator or similar device is used. A very simple annunciator for indicating two numbers can be made from a small box, Fig. 1, with an electric bell magnet, A, fastened in the bottom. The armature, B, is pivoted in the center by means of a small piece of wire and has an indicator or hand, C, which moves to either right or left, depending on which half of the magnet is magnetized. If the back armature, D,



Annunciator and Wiring Diagram.

of the magnet is removed, the moving armature will work better, as this will prevent the magnetism from acting on both ends of the armature.

The wiring diagram, Fig. 2, shows how the connections are to be made. If the push button "A" is closed, says Popular Mechanics, the bell will ring and the pointer will point at 1, while the closing of the push button will ring the bell and move the pointer to 2.

TRY THIS.

An Interesting Experiment With Colored Electric Lamps.

To many the following experiment may be much more easily performed than explained: Place the hand or other object in the light coming from two incandescent lamps, one red and one white, placed about a foot apart and allow the shadow to fall on a white screen such as a table cloth. Portions of the shadow will then appear to be a bright green. A similar experiment, says Popular Mechanics, consists in first turning on the red light for about a minute and then turning it off at the same time that the white one is turned on. The entire screen will then appear to be a vivid green for about one second, after which it assumes its normal color.



Privacy on Party Telephone Lines.
A New York inventor claims to have perfected a device that will put an end to eavesdropping on party telephone lines. The device can be connected to any 'phone and only those carrying on the conversation can hear what is said.

X-Ray in Pearl Fisheries.
The X-ray is being used by pearl fisheries of Ceylon to determine the presence of pearls in oysters.

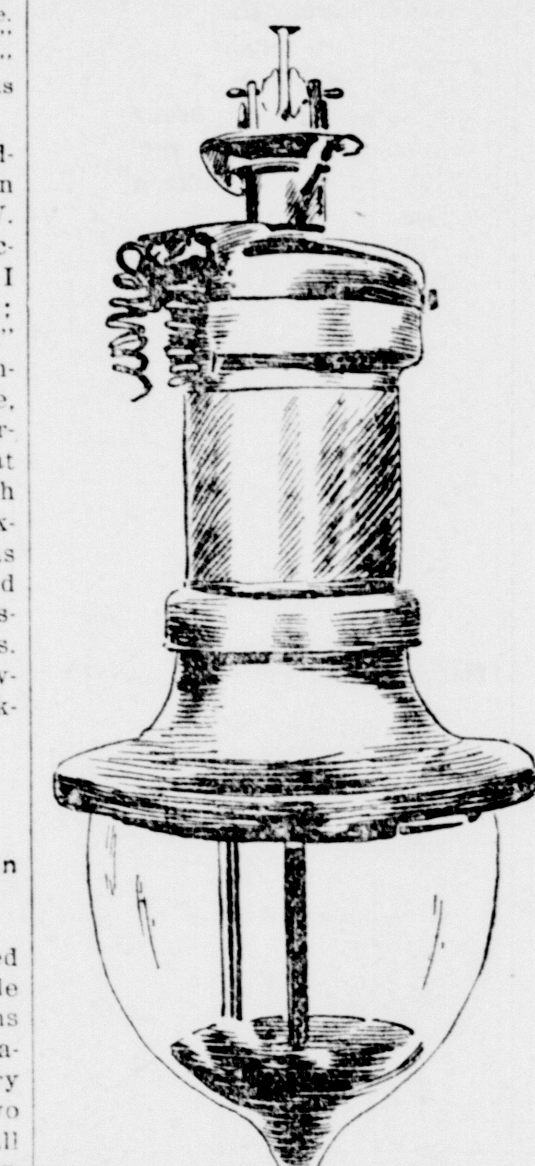
NEW "WICK" FOR ARC-LAMPS.

Magnetic Iron Ore Found to Be Good Substitute for Carbon.

In the search for a lamp that shall have the efficiency of the new "flaming" arc or "flame-carbon" lamps, without their color, which some people consider objectionable, it has been discovered that magnetic iron ore, or "magnetite," is a desirable substitute for carbon. Being incombustible at all temperatures. It is as good a conductor as carbon and gives a white arc of high brilliancy. Says J. L. Hyden, writing on the subject in Cassier's Magazine:

"In this new arc-lamp steadiness and white color of the light are combined with a high efficiency and long life of the electrodes. It was found that the arc flame which carries the current is fed by the negative terminal only. It shoots out from this terminal almost in the form of a blast flame. The positive terminal takes no part in the production of the arc flame, and its material is, therefore, unessential. It is necessary only that the positive does not get so hot as to burn or melt off. To avoid this, the positive is made large and of a metal which is a good conductor of heat, thus carrying away the heat.

"For the negative electrode, magnetite alone can be used. But while giving more light than carbon, for the same power, pure magnetite is not so



A Magnetic Arc-Lamp.
It is fitted with special closed box, outer globe, and large one-piece reflector.

efficient as some other oxides of metals of the iron group; accordingly, a small percentage of other metallic oxides is added to the magnetite to increase the efficiency. Pure magnetite is consumed rather rapidly. An electrode of pure magnetite does not last any longer than a carbon in an enclosed lamp, and it also tends to unsteadiness or flickering of the light.

"The life of a magnetite electrode eight inches long and half an inch in diameter is about 180 to 200 hours; that is, much longer than that of an enclosed arc electrode.

"In the magnetite lamp, as shown in the figure, the positive electrode is not consumed at all, and is made of copper as a permanent part of the lamp. Only the negative electrode is a magnetite stick. It consists of a thin iron tube, which is filled with the finely powdered mixture of magnetite and other compounds."

The lamp mechanism, we are told, is essentially different from that of the carbon arc-lamp. Since the light comes from the arc flame and not from the tips of the electrodes, constant arc-length is required, and the mechanism is arranged so as to secure this. The lamp gives a distribution of light that makes it specially suitable for street use, the greatest amount being thrown in a direction slightly below the horizontal, and only a little directly downward. There are none of the glaring bright spots, separated by darkness, so noticeable under the ordinary carbon arc.

Wireless for Railroads.

The Prussian and Bavarian authorities are experimenting with a system of wireless telegraph signals for railroads which is said to promise good results. An aerial transmitter wire is carried on the telegraph poles at the side of the road, with transmitting stations in the signal bell towers, and a wire loop antenna is placed on the top of one of the cars of the train. By this means signals to "stop," "go ahead," "go slow," and so on, can be transmitted to moving trains over an effective distance of seven and a half miles.

Experiment of Electric Power Plant.

Storing coal in pits capable of being flooded has been adopted at the new plant of an American electric power company at Hawthorne, Ill. A plot about 320 by 75 feet has been excavated to a depth of about 12 feet, and lined and sub-divided by concrete walls into 12 bays by 25 feet pits. Their bottom is the clay subsoil, and the walls are carried about four feet above ground. The pits can be flooded by means of a 12-inch water main. The longitudinal division walls are wide enough to carry the tracks on which the coal is delivered.

HER FIRST YEAR at the ELYSEE



THE PRESIDENT'S GASCON HOME, LOUPILLON.

Although Mme. Fallieres is the wife of the president of the French Republic, very little is known about her that could not be summed up in a few lines: Excellent housekeeper, wife and mother; up till now, these have been her principal roles in life, and she has played them to perfection. But to-day she has another part, wife of the president. How will she succeed with this? Twelve months have hardly elapsed since M. Fallieres succeeded M. Loubet, and it would be unjust to pass a judgment so soon.

Had it not fallen to the lot of M. Fallieres to become president of the Republic, Mme. Fallieres would have passed from this world to the next, according to the manner of most "bourgeoises," unknown save to her little circle of intimate friends. But it is just the fact that she is the wife of the representative of France that makes people curious to know something about her. What does it feel like to be a president's wife? What is life like at the Elysee? What kind of person is the president's wife?

Mme. Fallieres, during the seven years that she was at the Palais du Senat, always shunned publicity as much as possible—a policy now continued at the Elysee.

At the Palais du Senat, as well as at the Elysee, Mme. Fallieres has always superintended her household in the most careful manner. This is, of course, by no means necessary, but it is one of the pleasures of which she cannot deprive herself—and did not etiquette forbid it, she would go to market with her cook. One change she has made at the Elysee has been greatly criticised. The chef, who had become quite well known, has been replaced by a cordon bleu, a woman cook from the beloved Gascon home. This will not only reduce the household expenditure, but allow the mistress of the house to know all the inner mysteries of the kitchen.

Before her marriage Mme. Fallieres was Mlle. Jeanne Besson, "la belle Jeanne Besson," as she was known in the village of Mezin. Her marriage was looked upon with great disfavor by her parents who were not at all taken with the young fiance's advanced views. For M. Fallieres is, and always has been, a staunch republican, and he was so at a time when such a declaration was dangerous. Still Mme. Fallieres had her own way, and it is needless to add that she has never regretted her choice.

Although her dislike for ceremony is so great, she has never allowed it to interfere, so far, with her husband's advancement. He is always her first consideration, and her life-long devotion to him is admirable. No one knows what agonies she endures every time he leaves the Elysee. Who knows if some villainous anarchist will not come and kill him? "As if any one would attempt to murder our dear president," urges a friend. Yet, Carnot was killed.

Every morning, after an early breakfast, the president goes for a brisk two hours' walk. He considers this a cure for the corpulency with which he finds himself threatened. It is quite impossible to keep pace with him, he walks at such a rate. Returning to work at ten o'clock, usually in a fever heat, he finds his wife, who always sees him off, anxiously awaiting his return, to see at the same time that he changes his clothes. She is terrified lest he should catch cold.

The president's family circle consists of a son and daughter and two nephews, but there are generally several guests to lunch and dinner. If the host is threatened with corpulency, it is not astonishing when one sees his liberal table. But then, he is Gascon, and Gascony is the home of gourmands. There are truffles, fattened poultry, grapes and other fruit in abundance, and the president's own wine from Loupillon is appreciated by all. The mysterious personage in the president's household is his daughter, Mlle. Fallieres, who has passed the age of 25, and yet remains unmarried! A remarkable coincidence in France, if the parents can give a dowry. Some say that she has already been crossed in love, others that she wanted to take the veil; but there may not be a word of truth in either statement. It certainly would have complicated present affairs of state had the president's daughter been a nun. She is kind, however, sufficiently intelligent, and gives up a good deal of her time to charity. Reading is her great passion, and in the country she has spent

whole days devouring the driest books.

Mme. Fallieres' dislike for ostentation shows itself in many ways. Dressed in a simple but elegant black gown, or at least a dark color, she looks much slimmer than she really is. Even when she entertains royalty she does not wear jewels. "I never had them before," she says; "why should I have them now?" As a hostess she is not gushing, although polite, and her husband is generally her chief topic of conversation. A person's household often betrays a character as much as her dress. But in Madame Fallieres' case—that is to say as far as the Elysee is concerned—it is different. The Elysee is a kind of hotel where she will stay for seven years; and the same remark can be applied to the president's other official residence, Rambouillet. To see Madame Fallieres' personal taste, go to her country home at Loupillon; this is simplicity itself.

Like their predecessors, the Loubets, the Fallieres are of the humblest origin, and the same remark can be applied to that category of persons who have honors thrust upon them, and nothing gives them greater pleasure than to talk of their dear Gascon peasants. How pleased and proud are these peasants to-day to think that a son of their soil should be called upon to become a ruler of nations! "My grandfather was a village blacksmith," M. Fallieres is never tired of telling you.

Although the president no longer lives at Mezin, he has by no means severed his connection with that place. Every time he returns to Loupillon he stops there to see his "friends," as he calls them: woodcutters, various small shopkeepers, and his faithful barber, who always has the honor of cutting and keeping the presidential hair. The country all round Loupillon is charming—a beautiful little tranquil spot, now famous as the place where the French president has spent the greater part of his life. The house stands on the top of a hill, whence can be had a charming view of the whole country, bright and green and fresh; and as the nearest village is far off, M. Fallieres is alone to enjoy his vine. How the Fallieres miss the beautiful trees and vines of Loupillon! How they long to get away from town and all the ties of public life! And yet in the country they rise at the same early hour, Madame Fallieres generally accompanying her husband on his morning walks.

Although the Fallieres have plenty of friends, they entertain as little as possible. There are a certain number of official receptions, however, which every president gives, which have become almost national fetes, and which, for a foreigner especially, are extremely interesting. In winter there are two or three balls given, and the assembly is always brilliant with uniforms.

In spite of her numerous state calls, which she so dislikes, Madame Fallieres manages at times to slip away unnoticed and visit the very poor of Paris. One indiscreet person once saw her going out accompanied by a maid carrying a big basket. The indiscreet person spread the tale abroad and the world naturally concluded she was going to market. She dearly loves the poor. What an acquisition she would have been in a country parsonage!

Like all public persons who are worth anything at all, the Fallieres have their enemies, in spite of what the world may say; but no one can take a peep into this little household without finding out the rare qualities of the host and hostess.

GRACE ELLISON.

Truancy Vindicated.
An old gentleman, upon seeing a small boy playing in the streets and remembering that the school term had begun a short time previous, thought it his duty to take the youngster to task for being absent from school. Approaching the boy, he inquired:

"My son, how is it you are not at school instead of idling in the streets?"
Hesitating a moment, the lad replied:
"Well, pap's out of work, ma's sick, brother Johnnie got his arm broke, the baby's gettin' teeth, I ain't got no shoes, and, besides that, there ain't no school to-day."—Judge's Library

KIRSCHBAUM

The name that stands for everything good in clothing. Look for the label--it is a small thing to look for but a big thing to find--and it means QUALITY.

We are sole agents in Ada for this line.

Cox-Greer-McDonald Co.

Burnt Clay Ware Facts.

We have now ready for immediate shipment 800,000 Brick. In addition to making building brick we are now prepared to make Vitrified Hollow Building Blocks. They are impervious to moisture, are fire frost and vermin proof. There is no other material known which equals it for building purposes. They are cheaper and better than either lumber, stone or concrete. The ideal material for cellar, wall, barns, stables, warehouses, residences, etc. We make to order hollow brick for partitions ready to plaster on. No lathing required. We make drain tile from 2 to 18 inches in diameter, and vitrified sidewalk and street paving brick, red, chocolate, brown and salt-glazed face brick. Nothing will go through fire and stand but burnt clay. Lumber burns up and stone and cement crumbles from heat and water in case of fire. Ask them at San Francisco. Write for further information.

A. Vogt, Mgr. ADA PRESSED BRICK & TILE CO.

We keep a full line of prescription goods.
We know how and can fill any prescription.
We don't substitute.
We deliver.

Crescent Drug Store

Dr. F. Z. Holley, Prop.

OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have to bank account.

Ada National Bank

Capital and Surplus, \$63,500

Ada, Ind. Ter

CAPITOL
HILL
LOTS
ON
EASY
PAYMENT
PLAN

Capitol Hill

Acres will be best residence property. Close in; shade trees on every street

Beard & Blanks

Office 1st Door West Harris Hotel

WILL ASK FOR FAIR PLAY

Convention Committee Will Show Up Conspiracy Plans

The constitutional convention committee that expects to visit Washington and consult with Attorney General Bonaparte in reference to the Oklahoma constitution, will depart from Oklahoma City at 5 o'clock this evening over the Frisco to St. Louis, expecting Judge W. A. Ledbetter of Ardmore, who is today in Kansas City and will meet the party in St. Louis, whence they will proceed to Cincinnati via the Big Four, arriving in Washington Sunday morning over the Chesapeake & Ohio line.

The committee consists of S. W. Hayes of Chickasha, C. L. Moore of Enid and W. A. Ledbetter of Ardmore. They will be accompanied by J. B. Thompson, chairman of the state democratic campaign committee.

It is the purpose of the committee to go over the constitution in conference with the attorney general and explain to him any and all the provisions of that instrument concerning the intent of which he may have been informed by the conspirators who have been industriously laboring to defeat statehood. The election for the

ratification of the constitution will also be discussed thoroughly, as well as the tangle regarding the call for the election that has resulted from the recent injunctions sued for and secured from the courts of Oklahoma.

Chairman Thompson will present to the attorney general facts and figures, which, he believes, will convince that official that the apportionments made by the constitutional convention are perfectly fair and equitable.

Concerning the attitude of President Murray relative to the election call, Chairman Thompson said yesterday:

"Mr. Murray will not issue the call unless the injunctions against him are dismissed. That the president of the convention is inclined to disregard the mandates of the courts is untrue, although I am aware that rumors to that effect are being industriously circulated.

"There are no injunctions against holding the primaries, however, and they will be held on June 8 as announced."

The delegates expect to be home from Washington by Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

CHOTEAU PEOPLE FOR FURMAN

Large Crowd Hears Him--Opponents Fail to Appear on the Stand

Choteau, I. T., May 16.—Judge Henry M. Furman spoke here today to a large crowd on the occasion of the opening of the bridge over Grand river. His speech was received with enthusiasm, and his friends confidently claim that they will carry this county for Furman, notwithstanding it is near the home of his opponents, Owens and Rutherford.

Mr. Owen, although he was invited to be present, failed to put in an appearance. This was a disappointment to the people for they wanted to hear Furman and Owens speak together.

Expressions are plentiful to the effect that Furman is the man to be depended on, the man to be sent to the United States senate from the east side.

ED HILL IS FOR CHAS. CARTER

McAlester Man Withdraws from Congressional Race.

McAlester, I. T., May 17.—This city is agog with the report that Hon. E. P. Hill, candidate for congress from the Fourth district has withdrawn from the race and would take the stump for Charley Carter of Ardmore.

When asked for a statement for the press Mr. Hill said:

"I have gone over the district thoroughly and canvassed it very carefully and am satisfied a large majority of the people of this district want Charley Carter to represent them, feeling that in the matter of Indian legislation and removal of restrictions a man of Indian blood can best represent them. For this reason I have decided to withdraw from the race and support the Hon. Charles Carter.

"I feel his election is certain and shall do all in my power to assist him. In this matter, as in all others where the good of my party and fellow man is at stake, I submit gracefully to their will, and am now private in the ranks fighting for the election of the people's choice."

When Sherwood Hill of Ada, brother of Ed Hill, was asked by a representative of The News whether he could confirm the above dispatch he said: "Yes, it is a fact. I just heard of it. There has been considerable

the past few months which has hindered him from making as active a campaign as he should. It is this which caused him to withdraw. I am sorry he has been forced to. It is a shock to me, but it is one of those things which cannot be helped. I am disappointed he cannot make the race."

POLITICAL QUESTION

Judge Townsend's Court Must Fix Status for 20,000 People.

Ardmore, May 17.—

The Bettie Ligon case, involving the rights of 2,000 persons and \$20,000,000 of property, probably the largest case of its kind ever argued in English or American courts, will be called up for argument in Judge Townsend's court this morning.

The opening gun will be fired by United States Attorney Walker, representing the government. He will contend that the question at issue is a political question and that the decision of the interior department and five civil tribes commission is final and unreviewable by the courts.

The contention of the plaintiffs will be that the government of the United States never possessed the constitutional power to determine who was or who was not entitled to participate in the distribution of tribal properties, but even if it did possess that power the action of the secretary of the interior and the five civilized tribes commission in rejecting the rights of the plaintiffs in the case to enrollment is reviewable by the courts as persons the statutes directed the commission as to whom to enroll, and if the commission did not do so the statutes directed should be enrolled, the courts have the power to compel their enrollment and decree them entitled to an equal share in the tribal lands.

Douglas H. Johnson and Green McCurtain, governors of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, have been made defendants to the action.

Hagley, Lee and Sams of Ardmore, and Webster Ballinger of Washington will appear for the plaintiffs. The Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations will be represented by Mansfield, McMurray and Cornish.

The legal profession of the two nations and the country is greatly in-

Telephone Directory.

The New Telephone Directory is being prepared for the Printer. We want your name to appear correctly. Any changes you desire, notify the Manager.

PIONEER TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

The Crystal Ice Cream Factory

Ada, Indian Territory,

IS NOW READY FOR BUSINESS.

We guarantee our cream to be pure in every respect. Your order shall get prompt attention and be shipped by quickest route.

Photographs to Advertise Oklahoma at The Jamestown Exposition.

One of the features of the Oklahoma Exposition will be the lecture on "The Story of Oklahoma," illustrated by stereopticon views from real life in the new state. A small auditorium attached to the Oklahoma building, fitted with opera chairs and seating 150 or 200 people, will be devoted for this purpose. Here, at certain stated intervals, the story of real, present day Oklahoma, with all its attractions, possibilities, resources and its evidences of social and industrial progress will be graphically told to the visitors. This effective means of advertising was resorted to in a number of instances, and with most excellent results at the St. Louis World's Fair three years ago.

It is desired that every county in the state should be fairly represented in this illustrated description of Oklahoma. Representative views of all kinds should be selected for this purpose.

views of cities, towns, villages, of farms and farm homes, of fields, gardens, orchards, vineyards, and livestock, of churches, schools and other public institutions. Nor should the picturesque be overlooked for every vista of mountain, vale, plain, park and prairie will aid in telling the story of Oklahoma. Photographs intended for this purpose should be perfect in every particular. In many instances it is best to procure the services of a photographer who makes a specialty of scenic work.

Each county, community or individual will be charged reasonable prices for making stereopticon slides from photographs. All photographs should be accompanied by accurate descriptive matter.

Further particulars in regard to the proposed illustrated lecture will be cheerfully furnished upon application to the Oklahoma-Jamestown Exposition Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Long Distance Telephone

USE IT TODAY AND SAVE DELAY

Other ways of transacting your affairs cannot compare with it in HIGH VALUE LOW PRICE QUICK SERVICE
Tis the comprehensive means of communication.

PIONEER TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

Something Needed Portland Park Addition

Lots near the big Cement Plant to accommodate the hundreds of laborers to be employed in this great industry. This need has been met by laying out the Portland Park Addition just west of the cement plant. Lots are 30 feet by 140, with 60-foot streets and 20-foot alleys. Prices of lots are from \$20 to \$30. Terms, \$5 down and \$2 per month. A large reservoir is to be built on the north side by the cement company which will afford boating and fishing.

The Title is Perfect and the Location Slightly and Healthful.

Get on Easy Street by Buying Lots in Portland Park.

Homes in the Reach of All in Portland Park Addition.

Plant your Money in Portland Park and let it Grow.

Real Estate is the foundation of wealth--it's safe and sure. Get in on the ground floor at Portland Park

Only room for 80 families in Portland Park while hundreds will be needed. This is the only land that will be available for years. Have you seen Ada lots advance one hundred and even one thousand percent, while you waited to see what the town would do? Take a tumble to yourself and buy lots in Portland Park. These lots are being sold at half their real value and on terms within the reach of all.

Ada Title and Trust Co.

WILL COMING COMET COLLIDE WITH EARTH



HALLEY'S COMET HEADED EARTHWARD

What with earthquakes from within and comets threatening from above, surely these are days of uncertainty and anxiety for the inhabitants of this mundane sphere. Astronomical calculation tells us that four big comets are headed for the earth, coming with that awful speed which only those erratic tramps of the heavens can attain. Three are due this year, and the fourth, which is the one which is causing the greatest speculation, will come into view in 1910. This last is known as Halley's comet. At present it is not far from the orbit of Jupiter, and by the time the year has waned it will be speeding through the belt of the asteroids—a group of miniature planets revolving in orbits just outside of that of Mars.

Assuming that the gigantic star-like nucleus and its mighty nebulous tail succeed in passing without disaster through this maze of little worlds—none of which is more than 100 miles in diameter—it will cut across the orbit of Mars and touch upon that of the earth. That the comet will not come in contact with one or more of these planetoids is not at all an assured fact, but this does not concern us nearly as much as the possibility of its coming into collision with the earth.

When the bright-tailed orb is nearest the sun it will be many millions of miles inside the earth's orbit, and hence there will be two occasions when it and the earth might meet, namely, when the former passes into and out of the latter's path. If such a celestial collision should take place, the comet would probably be burned up in the earth's atmosphere, and the earth be still left intact, though the blinding light and intense heat would destroy all life on that side of the world.

Others, a German astronomer living in the interval between 1758 and 1840, pointed out that Biela's comet would, in 1832, pass within 20,000 miles of the earth's orbit, though the earth would not reach the same point until a month later. While astronomers saw no danger, a great many people who feared the verity of the deductions looked forward to the time with considerable apprehension. They were greatly relieved, however, for as predicted the comet came on the day the mathematicians named, and all danger had passed.

Halley's comet, which is now approaching, is of extraordinary interest. It was the first to be suspected of returning periodically, as well as the first whose period of revolution was calculated.

It will be its thirteenth visit which the comet will make three years hence, but who can tell what scene it will look down upon? Many authorities believe it will come very close to the earth, though it may not be as brilliant or as conspicuous as in its earlier returns. Arago suggested that comets in traversing their gigantic orbits might throw off into space nearly all the matter of which they were composed when at a point nearest the sun.

Under these conditions, then, it is evident that some of the more attenuated ones may, in the course of time, pass entirely out of existence, though they may, on the other hand, attract particles floating in space along their paths and so equalize their losses. This would account for the varying intensity of the same comet, as, for instance, Halley's. However this may be, it must be remembered that appearances of comets in the early days were much more mysterious, and proportionately impressive, than in the more enlightened ages and that the extraordinary brilliancy recorded in some instances was, quite likely, due more to imagination than to the actual state of the comet.

When the great comet comes on the scene in 1910, its nucleus or beard will appear like a star of the first magnitude, but having a mighty tail trailing after it and pointing away from the sun. Different from many

of the smaller comets which are tailless, the one named for Halley is formed of three distinct parts, namely—the nucleus, coma and tail. The nucleus is the concentrated part and shines by the reflected light of the sun, while the tail gives out a light of its own, due chiefly to the glowing carbon vapor which is not unlike that of an ordinary gas jet.

Though shining as brightly as Jupiter, and sometimes visible even in the daytime, the comet is very light in weight, being not more than one one-millionth as heavy as the planet named. That this is true is known from the slight attraction it exerts on the planets, while the latter frequently pull the comet out of its course. The tail is so flimsy that should it brush the earth it would hardly be noticeable.

When Halley's comet is first seen by the comet seekers it rushes headlong toward the sun, it will appear like a round, dim ball of hazy light. As it comes nearer the earth, its tail will gradually appear and lengthen. It may increase or decrease from night to night, varying from 25 to 15,000 miles in 24 hours, though should it do this, it would be an exception rather than the rule. As the great celestial messenger swings round the sun, its tail will apparently grow smaller, and finally disappear, the ball of hazy light alone being left to tell of its flight to Neptune. After a little this will be gone to be seen no more until the year 1985.

The composition of comets interested men even before their periods were calculated, and Halley's will be examined as it never was before, for we have instruments now that were unknown when it was visible in 1835. The spectroscopic has shown what other and smaller comets were made of. The nucleus is a solid mass formed of different substances, and this is an envelope of dense gaseous matter that is in perpetual motion. This portion is called the coma, and to its activity is probably due the tail, attracting and repelling the gaseous particles of waste material.

The effect of the sun on the nucleus is to draw it to it, but at the same time it has an evident tendency to repel the tail, and thus it is that the tail always stands out and away from the sun. The terrific velocity of the nucleus when a comet whirls round the sun shows plainly that its tail is not an integral part of the main body, for, if it was, the centrifugal force to which its extreme end is subjected would throw it off into space.

The tail of Halley's comet when previously observed curved toward the rear something like a sword and indicating that the particles composing it as they pass outward move at the same slow rate at the interior particles and, in consequence, are left behind.

There are many small periodic comets that have been discovered in recent years, but Halley's is the only great comet that appears at regular intervals and its periodic visits is always assured of an interested and delighted throng of observers for there are few indeed who can say they ever saw it before.

In spite of the comforting assurance of astronomers that the approaching comet will be harmless, as far as its general effects upon the earth are concerned, and providing, of course, that the comet ever reaches us, Mme. de Thebes, the Mother Shipton of Paris, has predicted that the comet is going to make a great deal of trouble for the earth. Mme. de Thebes predicted the Boer war, the great Charity Bazaar fire in Paris, the Serbian massacre, the San Francisco and Kingston disasters and the discovery of radium.

Though a very small kingdom, Denmark can boast of thrones and throne rooms unique in some respects. The most noteworthy of the Danish thrones is in the Knights' hall of the Schloss Rosenborg in Copenhagen.

THE ELECTRICAL WORLD

HELPS PLANTS TO GROW.

Currents of Electricity Prove Stimulating to Vegetation.

It has been known for some time that electricity was of value in viticulture, but it has not yet been available to any extent, or on any considerable scale.



Electro-Culture of the Future.

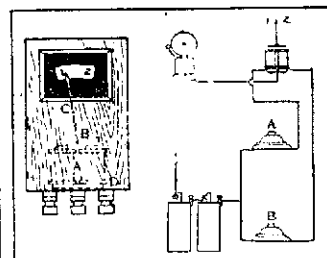
"V" and "B" are metal plates buried in the ground at opposite sides of tree. An electric current entering it at "A" flows through soil and roots to "B." The tree represented on the left has not been treated by electricity.

able scale. When the late Sir Frederick Bramwell was told that certain grapes presented to him by Sir W. Siemens had been subjected to electricity during their growth, "Ah, I thought so," observed Sir Frederick; "they had to me a taste of currents." "Electroculture" is now, however, under the direction of M. Adolphe Barde, entering on a new stage in Switzerland. Not only has it been found that a high voltage improves the growth of the vine, but also kills the phylloxera disease. The Fuchs method has also been applied to apple trees, and one tree, near Dieppe, has given astonishing results over its fellows. Here, then, may be a means of reviving our fields and orchards and making the desert blossom as the rose.

HOME-MADE ANNUNCIATOR.

Convenience Which You May Put in Your Home.

When one electric bell is operated from two push buttons it is impossible to tell which of the two push buttons is being operated unless an annunciator or similar device is used. A very simple annunciator for indicating two numbers can be made from a small box, Fig. 1, with an electric bell magnet, A, fastened in the bottom. The armature, B, is pivoted in the center by means of a small piece of wire and has an indicator or hand, C, which moves to either right or left, depending on which half of the magnet is magnetized. If the back armature, D,



Annunciator and Wiring Diagram.

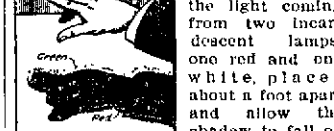
of the magnet is removed, the moving armature will work better, as this will prevent the magnetism from acting on both ends of the armature.

The wiring diagram, Fig. 2, shows how the connections are to be made. If the push button "A" is closed, says Popular Mechanics, the bell will ring and the pointer will point at 1, while the closing of the push button will ring the bell and move the pointer to 2.

TRY THIS.

An Interesting Experiment With Colored Electric Lamps.

To many the following experiment may be much more easily performed than explained: Place the hand or other object in the light coming from two incandescent lamps, one red and one white, placed about a foot apart and allow the shadow to fall on a white screen such as a table cloth. Portions of the shadow will then appear to be a bright green. A similar experiment, says Popular Mechanics, consists in first turning on the red light for about a minute and then turning it off at the same time that the white one is turned on. The entire screen will then appear to be a vivid green for about one second, after which it assumes its normal color.



Privacy on Party Telephone Lines.
A New York inventor claims to have perfected a device that will put an end to eavesdropping on party telephone lines. The device can be connected to any phone and only those carrying on the conversation can hear what is said.

X-Ray in Pearl Fisheries.
The X-ray is being used by pearl fisheries of Ceylon to determine the presence of pearls in oysters.

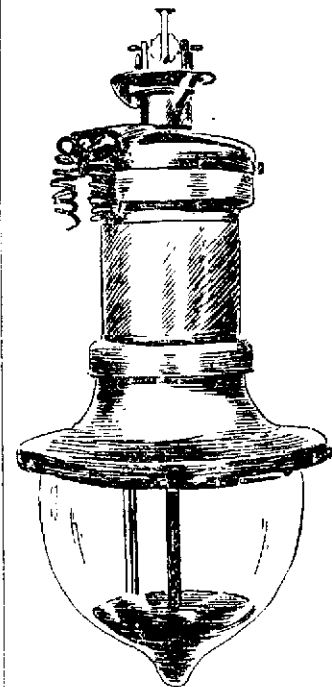
NEW "WICK" FOR ARC-LAMPS.

Magnetic Iron Ore Found to Be Good Substitute for Carbon.

In the search for a lamp that shall have the efficiency of the new "flaming" arc or "flame-carbon" lamps, without their color, which some people consider objectionable, it has been discovered that magnetic iron ore, or "magnetite," is a desirable substitute for carbon, being incombustible at all temperatures. It is as good a conductor as carbon and gives a white arc of high brilliancy. Says J. L. Hydon, writing on the subject in Cassier's Magazine:

"In this new arc-lamp steadiness and white color of the light are combined with a high efficiency and long life of the electrodes. It was found that the arc flame which carries the current is fed by the negative terminal only. It shoots out from this terminal almost in the form of a blast flame. The positive terminal takes no part in the production of the arc flame, and its material is, therefore, unessential. It is necessary only that the positive does not get so hot as to burn or melt off. To avoid this, the positive is made large and of a metal which is a good conductor of heat, thus carrying away the heat.

"For the negative electrode, magnetite alone can be used. But while giving more light than carbon, for the same power, pure magnetite is not so



A Magnetic Arc-Lamp.

It is fitted with special closed base, outer globe, and three arc-lamp reflector efficient as some other oxides of metals of the iron group; accordingly, a small percentage of other metallic oxides is added to the magnetite to increase the efficiency. Pure magnetite is consumed rather rapidly. An electrode of pure magnetite does not last any longer than a carbon in an enclosed lamp, and it also tends to unsteadiness or flickering of the light.

"The life of a magnetite electrode eight inches long and half an inch in diameter is about 180 to 200 hours; that is, much longer than that of an enclosed electrode.

"In the magnetite lamp, as shown in the figure, the positive electrode is not consumed at all, and is made of copper as a permanent part of the lamp. Only the negative electrode is a magnetite stick. It consists of a thin iron tube, which is filled with the finely powdered mixture of magnetite and other compounds."

The lamp mechanism, we are told, is essentially different from that of the carbon arc-lamp. Since the light comes from the arc flame and not from the tips of the electrodes, constant arc-length is required, and the mechanism is arranged so as to secure this. The lamp gives a distribution of light that makes it specially suitable for street use, the greatest amount being thrown in a direction slightly below the horizontal, and only a little directly downward. There are none of the glaring bright spots, separated by darkness, so noticeable under the ordinary carbon arc.

Wireless for Railroads.

The Prussian and Bavarian authorities are experimenting with a system of wireless telegraph signals for railroads which is said to promise good results. An aerial transmitter wire is carried on the telegraph poles at the side of the road, with transmitting stations in the signal bell towers, and a wire loop antenna is placed on the top of one of the cars of the train. By this means signals to "stop," "go ahead," "go slow," and so on, can be transmitted to moving trains over an effective distance of seven and a half miles.

Experiment of Electric Power Plant.

Storing coal in pits capable of being flooded has been adopted at the new plant of an American electric power company at Hawthorne, Ill. A plot about 320 by 76 feet has been excavated to a depth of about 12 feet, and lined and subdivided by concrete walls into 12 by 25 feet pits. Their bottom is the clay subsoil, and the walls are carried about four feet above ground. The pits can be flooded by means of a 12-inch water main. The longitudinal division walls are wide enough to carry the tracks on which the coal is delivered.

HER FIRST YEAR at the ELYSEE



THE PRESIDENT'S GACON HOME, LOUPILLON.

Although Mme. Fallières is the wife of the president of the French republic, very little is known about her that could not be summed up in a few lines: Excellent housekeeper, wife and mother; up till now, these have been her principal roles in life, and she has played them to perfection. But to-day she has another part, wife of the president. How will she succeed with this? Twelve months have hardly elapsed since M. Fallières succeeded M. Loubet, and it would be unjust to pass a judgment so soon.

Had it not fallen to the lot of M. Fallières to become president of the Republic, Mme. Fallières would have passed from this world to the next, according to the manner of most "bourgeois," unknown save to her little circle of intimate friends. But it is just the fact that she is the wife of the representative of France that makes people curious to know something about her. What does it feel like to be a president's wife? What is life like at the Elysee? What kind of person is the president's wife?

Mme. Fallières, during the seven years that she was at the Palais du Senat, always shunned publicity as much as possible—a policy now continued at the Elysee.

At the Palais du Senat, as well as at the Elysee, Mme. Fallières has always superintended her household in the most careful manner. This is, of course, by no means necessary, but it is one of the pleasures of which she cannot deprive herself—and did not etiquette forbid it, she would go to market with her cook. One change she has made at the Elysee has been greatly criticized. The chef, who had become quite well known, has been replaced by a cordon bleu, a woman cook from the beloved Gascon home. This will not only reduce the household expenditure, but allow the mistress of the house to know all the inner mysteries of the kitchen.

Before her marriage Mme. Fallières was Mlle. Jeanne Besson, "la belle Jeanne Besson," as she was known in the village of Mezin. Her marriage was looked upon with great disfavor by her parents who were not at all taken with the young fiancé's advanced views. For M. Fallières is, and always has been, a staunch republican, and he was so at a time when such a declaration was dangerous. Still Mme. Fallières had her own way, and it is needless to add that she has never regretted her choice.

Although her dislike for ceremony is so great, she has never allowed it to interfere, so far, with her husband's advancement. He is always her first consideration, and her life-long devotion to him is admirable. No one knows what agonies she endures every time he leaves the Elysee. Who knows if some villainous anarchist will not come and kill him? "As if any one would attempt to murder our dear president," urges a friend. Yet, Carnot was killed.

Every morning, after an early breakfast, the president goes for a brisk two hours' walk. He considers this a cure for the corpulence with which he finds himself threatened. It is quite impossible to keep pace with him, he walks at such a rate. Returning to work at ten o'clock, usually in a fever heat, he finds his wife, who always sees him off, anxiously awaiting his return, to see at the same time that he changes his clothes. She is terrified lest he should catch cold.

The president's family circle consists of a son and daughter and two nephews, but there are generally several guests to lunch and dinner. If the host is threatened with corpulence, it is not astonishing when one sees his liberal table. But then, he is Gascon, and Gascony is the home of gourmands. There are truffles, fattened poultry, grapes and other fruit in abundance, and the president's own wine from Loupillon is appreciated by all. The mysterious personage in the president's household is his daughter, Mlle. Fallières, who has passed the age of 25, and yet remains unmarried! A remarkable coincidence in France, if the parents can give a dowry. Some say that she has already been crossed in love, others that she wanted to take the veil; but there may not be a word of truth in either statement. It certainly would have complicated present affairs of state had the president's daughter been a nun. She is kind, however, sufficiently intelligent, and gives up a good deal of her time to charity. Reading is her great passion, and in the country she has spent

whole days devouring the driest books.

Mme. Fallières' dislike for ostentation shows itself in many ways. Dressed in a simple but elegant black gown, or at least a dark color, she looks much slimmer than she really is. Even when she entertains royalty she does not wear jewels. "I never had them before," she says; "why should I have them now?" As a hostess she is not gushing, although polite, and her husband is generally her chief topic of conversation. A person's household often betrays a character as much as her dress. But in Madame Fallières' case—that is to say as far as the Elysee is concerned—it is different. The Elysee is a kind of hotel where she will stay for seven years; and the same remark can be applied to the president's other official residence, Rambouillet. To see Madame Fallières' personal taste, go to her country home at Loupillon; this is simplicity itself.

Like their predecessors, the Loubets, the Fallières are of the humblest origin, and glory in the fact. Honors have not spoiled them; they belong to that category of persons who have honors thrust upon them, and nothing gives them greater pleasure than to talk of their dear Gascon peasants. How pleased and proud are these peasants to-day to think that a son of their soil should be called upon to become a ruler of nations! "My grandfather was a village blacksmith," M. Fallières is never tired of telling you.

Although the president no longer lives at Mezin, he has by no means severed his connection with that place. Every time he returns to Loupillon he stops there to see his "friends" as he calls them: woodcutters, various small shopkeepers, and his faithful barber, who always has the honor of cutting and keeping the presidential hair. The country all round Loupillon is charming—a beautiful little tranquil spot, now famous as the place where the French president has spent the greater part of his life. The house stands on the top of a hill, whence can be had a charming view of the whole country, bright and green and fresh; and as the nearest village is far off, M. Fallières is alone to enjoy his vines. How the Fallières miss the beautiful trees and vines of Loupillon! How they long to get away from town and all the ties of public life! And yet, the country they rise at the same early hour, Madame Fallières generally accompanying her husband on his morning walks.

Although the Fallières have plenty of friends, they entertain as little as possible. There are a certain number of official receptions, however, which every president gives, which have become almost national fetes, and which, for a foreigner especially, are extremely interesting. In winter there are two or three balls given, and the assembly is always brilliant with uniforms.

In spite of her numerous state calls, which she so dislikes, Madame Fallières manages at times to slip away unnoticed and visit the very poor of Paris. One indiscreet person once saw her going out accompanied by a maid carrying a big basket. The indiscreet person spread the tale abroad and the world naturally concluded she was going to market. She dearly loves the poor. What an acquisition she would have been in a country parsonage!

Like all public persons who are worth anything at all, the Fallières have their enemies, in spite of what the world may say; but no one can take a peep into this little household without finding out the rare qualities of the host and hostess.

GRACE ELLISON.

Truancy Vindicated.
An old gentleman, upon seeing a small boy playing in the streets and remembering that the school term had begun a short time previous, thought it his duty to take the youngster to task for being absent from school. Approaching the boy, he inquired: "My son, how is it you are not at school instead of idling in the streets?" Hesitating a moment, the lad replied: "Well, pap's out of work, ma's sick, brother Johnnie got his arm broke, the baby's gettin' teeth, I ain't got no shoes, and, besides that, there ain't no school to-day."—Judge's Library.

Coffman & Owen
HARDWARE and TINNERS
PHONE NO. 279

THE EVENING NEWS.

M. LEVIN
NEW and SECOND HAND
FURNITURE

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 4

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1907

NUMBER 49

KIRSCHBAUM

The name that stands for everything good in clothing. Look for the label--it is a small thing to look for but a big thing to find--and it means QUALITY.

We are sole agents in Ada for this line.

Cox-Greer-McDonald Co.

Burnt Clay Ware Facts.

We have now ready for immediate shipment 900,000 Brick. In addition to making building brick we are now prepared to make Vitrified Hollow Building Blocks. They are impervious to moisture, are fire proof and vermin proof. There is no other material known which equals it for building purposes. They are cheaper and better than either lumber, stone or concrete. The ideal material for cellar, wall, barns, stables, warehouses, residences, etc. We make to order hollow brick for partitions ready to plaster on. No latting required. We make drain tile from 2 to 18 inches in diameter, and vitrified sidewalk and street paving brick, red, chocolate, brown and salt-glazed face brick. Nothing will go through fire and stand but burnt clay. Lumber burns up and stone and cement crumbles from heat in case of fire. Ask them at San Francisco. Write for further information.

A. Veit, Mgr. ADA PRESSED BRICK & TILE CO.

We keep a full line of prescription goods.
We know how and can fill any prescription.
We don't substitute.
We deliver.

Crescent Drug Store

Dr. F. Z. Holley, Prop.

OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on inventory products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

Ada National Bank

Capital and Surplus, \$63,500

Ada, Ind. Ter

CAPITOL
HILL
LOTS
ON
EASY
PAYMENT
PLAN

Capitol Hill

Acres will be best residence property. Close in; shade trees on every street

Beard & Blanks

Office 1st Door West Harris Hotel

WILL ASK FOR FAIR PLAY

Convention Committee Will Show Up Conspiracy Plans

The constitutional convention committee that expects to visit Washington and consult with Attorney General Bonaparte in reference to the Oklahoma constitution, will depart from Oklahoma City at 5 o'clock this evening over the Frisco to St. Louis, expecting Judge W. A. Ledbetter of Ardmore, who is today in Kansas City and will meet the party in St. Louis, whence they will proceed to Cincinnati via the Big Four, arriving in Washington Sunday morning over the Chesapeake & Ohio line.

The committee consists of S. W. Hayes of Chickasha, C. L. Moore of Enid and W. A. Ledbetter of Ardmore. They will be accompanied by J. B. Thompson, chairman of the state democratic campaign committee.

It is the purpose of the committee to go over the constitution in conference with the attorney general and explain to him any and all the provisions of that instrument concerning the intent of which he may have been informed by the conspirators who have been industriously laboring to defeat statehood. The election for the

ratification of the constitution will also be discussed thoroughly, as well as the tangle regarding the call for the election that has resulted from the recent injunctions issued for and secured from the courts of Oklahoma.

Chairman Thompson will present to the attorney general facts and figures, which, he believes, will convince that official that the apportionments made by the constitutional convention are perfectly fair and equitable.

Concerning the attitude of President Murray relative to the election call, Chairman Thompson said yesterday:

"Mr. Murray will not issue the call unless the injunctions against him are dismissed. That the president of the convention is inclined to disregard the mandates of the courts is untrue, although I am aware that rumors to that effect are being industriously circulated.

There are no injunctions against holding the primaries, however, and they will be held on June 8 as announced."

The delegates expect to be home from Washington on Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

CHOTEAU PEOPLE FOR FURMAN

Large Crowd Hears Him--Opponents Fail to Appear on the Stand

Choteau, I. T., May 16.—Judge Henry M. Furman spoke here today to a large crowd on the occasion of the opening of the bridge over Grand river.

His speech was received with enthusiasm, and his friends confidently claim that they will carry this county for Furman, notwithstanding it is near the home of his opponents, Owens and Rutherford.

Mr. Owen, although he was invited to be present, failed to put in an appearance. This was a disappointment to the people for they wanted to hear Furman and Owens speak together.

Expressions are plentiful to the effect that Furman is the man to be depended on, the man to be sent to the United States senate from the east side.

The past few months which has hindered him from making as active a campaign as he should. It is this which caused him to withdraw. I am sorry he has been forced to. It is a shock to me, but it one of those things which cannot be helped. I am disappointed he cannot make the race."

POLITICAL QUESTION

Judge Townsend's Court Must Fix Status for 20,000 People.

Ardmore, May 17.—

The Hettie Ligon case, involving the rights of 2,000 persons and \$20,000,000 of property, probably the largest case of its kind ever argued in English or American courts, will be called up for argument in Judge Townsend's court this morning.

The opening gun will be fired by United States Attorney Walker, representing the government. He will contend that the question at issue is a political question and that the decision of the interior department and five civil tribes commission is final and unreviewable by the courts.

The contention of the plaintiffs will be that the government of the United States never possessed the constitutional power to determine who was or who was not entitled to participate in the distribution of tribal properties, but even if it did possess that power the action of the secretary of the interior and the five civilized tribes commission in rejecting the rights of the plaintiffs in the case to enrollment is reviewable by the courts as persons the statutes directed the commission as to whom to enroll, and if the commission did not do as the statutes directed should be enjoined, the courts have the power to compel their enrollment and decree them entitled to an equal share in the tribal lands.

Douglas H. Johnson and Green McCurtain, governors of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, have been made defendants to the action.

Hagler, Lee and Sams of Ardmore, and Webster Ballinger of Washington will appear for the plaintiffs. The Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations will be represented by Mansfield, McMurray and Cornish.

The legal profession of the two nations and the country is greatly in-

Telephone Directory.

The New Telephone Directory is being prepared for the Printer. We want your name to appear correctly. Any changes you desire, notify the Manager.

PIONEER TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

The Crystal Ice Cream Factory

Ada, Indian Territory,

IS NOW READY FOR BUSINESS.

We guarantee our cream to be pure in every respect. Your order shall get prompt attention and be shipped by quickest route.

Photographs to Advertise Oklahoma at The Jamestown Exposition.

One of the features of the Oklahoma Exposition will be the lecture on "The Story of Oklahoma," illustrated by stereopticon views from real life in the new state. A small auditorium attached to the Oklahoma building, fitted with opera chairs and seating 150 or 200 people, will be devoted for this purpose. Here, at certain stated intervals, the story of real, present day Oklahoma, with all its attractions, possibilities, resources and its evidences of social and industrial progress will be graphically told to the visitors. This effective means of advertising was resorted to in a number of instances, and with most excellent results at the St. Louis World's Fair three years ago.

It is desired that every county in the state should be fairly represented in this illustrated description of Oklahoma. Representative views of all kinds should be selected for this purpose—

views of cities, towns, villages, of farms and farm homes, of fields, gardens, orchards, vineyards, and livestock, of churches, schools and other public institutions. Nor should the picturesque be overlooked for every vista of mountain, vale, plain, park and prairie will aid in telling the story of Oklahoma. Photographs intended for this purpose should be perfect in every particular. In many instances it is best to procure the services of a photographer who makes a specialty of scenic work.

Each county, community or individual will be charged reasonable prices for making stereopticon slides from photographs. All photographs should be accompanied by accurate descriptive matter.

Further particulars in regard to the proposed illustrated lecture will be cheerfully furnished upon application to the Oklahoma-Jamestown Exposition Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Long Distance Telephone

USE IT TODAY
AND SAVE DELAY

Other ways of transacting your affairs cannot compare with it in HIGH VALUE LOW PRICE QUICK SERVICE
This is the comprehensive means of communication.

PIONEER TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

Something Needed Portland Park Addition

Lots near the big Cement Plant to accommodate the hundreds of laborers to be employed in this great industry. This need has been met by laying out the Portland Park Addition just west of the cement plant. Lots are 30 feet by 140, with 60-foot streets and 20-foot alleys. Prices of lots are from \$20 to \$30. Terms, \$5 down and \$2 per month. A large reservoir is to be built on the north side by the cement company which will afford boating and fishing.

The Title is Perfect and the Location Slightly and Healthful.

Get on Easy Street by Buying Lots in Portland Park.

Homes in the Reach of All in Portland Park Addition.

Plant your Money in Portland Park and let it Grow.

Real Estate is the foundation of wealth--it's safe and sure. Get in on the ground floor at Portland Park

Only room for 80 families in Portland Park while hundreds will be needed. This is the only land that will be available for years. Have you seen Ada lots advance one hundred and even one thousand per cent, while you waited to see what the town would do? Take a tumble to yourself and buy lots in Portland Park. These lots are being sold at half their real value and on terms within the reach of all.

Ada Title and Trust Co.

WILL COMING COMET COLLIDE WITH EARTH



HALLEY'S COMET HEADED EARTHWARD

What with earthquakes from within and comets threatening from above, surely these are days of uncertainty and anxiety for the inhabitants of this mundane sphere. Astronomical calculation tells us that four big comets are headed for the earth, coming with that awful speed which only those erratic tramps of the heavens can attain. Three are due this year, and the fourth, which is the one which is causing the greatest speculation, will come into view in 1910. This last is known as Halley's comet. At present it is not far from the orbit of Jupiter, and by the time the year has waned it will be speeding through the belt of the asteroids—a group of miniature planets revolving in orbits just outside of that of Mars.

Assuming that the gigantic star-like nucleus and its mighty nebulous tail succeed in passing without disaster through this maze of little world, none of which is more than 100 miles in diameter—it will cut across the orbit of Mars and touch upon that of the earth. That the comet will not come in contact with one or more of these planetoids is not at all an assured fact, but this does not concern us nearly as much as the possibility of its coming into collision with the earth.

When the bright-tailed orb is nearest the sun it will be many millions of miles inside the earth's orbit, and hence there will be two occasions when it and the earth might meet, namely, when the former passes into and out of the latter's path. If such a celestial collision should take place, the comet would probably be burned up in the earth's atmosphere, and the earth be still left intact, though the blinding light and intense heat would destroy all life on that side of the world.

Obers, a German astronomer living in the interval between 1758 and 1840, pointed out that Biela's comet, which in 1832, passed within 20,000 miles of the earth's orbit, though the earth would not reach the same point until a month later. While astronomers saw no danger, a great many people who feared the verity of the deductions looked forward to the time with considerable apprehension. They were greatly relieved, however, for as predicted the comet came on the day the mathematicians named, and all danger had passed.

Halley's comet, which is now approaching, is of extraordinary interest. It was the first to be suspected of returning periodically, as well as the first whose period of revolution was calculated. It will be its thirteenth visit which the comet will make three years hence, but who can tell what scene it will look down upon? Many authorities believe it will come very close to the earth, though it may not be as brilliant or as conspicuous as in its earlier returns. Arago suggested that comets in traversing their gigantic orbits might throw off into space nearly all the matter of which they were composed when at a point nearest the sun.

Under these conditions, then, it is evident that some of the more attenuated ones may, in the course of time, pass entirely out of existence, though they may, on the other hand, attract particles floating in space along their paths and so equalize their masses. This would account for the varying intensity of the same comet, as for instance, Halley's. However this may be, it must be remembered that appearances of comets in the early days were much more mysterious, and proportionately impressive, than in the more enlightened ages and that the extraordinary brilliancy recorded in some instances was, quite likely, due more to imagination than to the actual state of the comet.

When the great comet comes on the scene in 1910, its nucleus or head will appear like a star of the first magnitude, but having a mighty tail trailing after it and pointing away from the sun. Different from many

of the smaller comets which are tailless, the one named for Halley is formed of three distinct parts, namely—the nucleus, coma and tail. The nucleus is the concentrated part and shines by the reflected light of the sun, while the tail gives out a light of its own, due chiefly to the glowing carbon vapor which is not unlike that of an ordinary gas jet.

Though shining as brightly as Jupiter, and sometimes visible even in the daytime, the comet is very light in weight, being not more than one one-millionth as heavy as the planet named. That this is true is known from the slight attraction it exerts on the plants, while the latter frequently pull the comet out of its course. The tail is so flimsy that should it brush the earth it would hardly be noticeable.

When Halley's comet is first seen by the comet seekers as it rushes headlong toward the sun, it will appear like a round, dim ball of hazy light. As it comes nearer the earth, its tail will gradually appear and lengthen. It may increase or decrease from night to night, varying from 25 to 15,000 miles in 24 hours, though should it do this, it would be an exception rather than the rule. As the great celestial messenger swings round the sun, its tail will apparently grow smaller, and finally disappear, the ball of hazy light alone being left to tell of its flight to Neptune. After a little this will be gone to be seen no more until the year 1985.

The composition of comets interested men even before their periods were calculated, and Halley's will be examined as it never was before, for we have instruments now that were unknown when it was visible in 1835. The spectroscopic has shown what other and smaller comets were made of. The nucleus is a solid mass formed of different substances, and this is an envelope of dense gaseous matter that is in perpetual motion. This portion is called the coma, and to its activity is probably due the tail, attracting and repelling the gaseous particles of waste material.

The effect of the sun on the nucleus is to draw it to it, but at the same time it has an evident tendency to repel the tail, and thus it is that the tail always stands out and away from the sun. The terrific velocity of the nucleus when a comet whirls round the sun shows plainly that its tail is not an integral part of the main body, for, if it was, the centrifugal force to which its extreme end is subjected would throw it off into space.

The tail of Halley's comet when previously observed curved toward the rear something like a sword and indicating that the particles composing it as they pass outward move at the same slow rate as the interior particles and, in consequence, are left behind.

There are many small periodic comets that have been discovered in recent years, but Halley's is the only great comet that appears at regular intervals and its periodic visits is always assured of an interested and delighted throng of observers for there ever saw it before.

In spite of the comforting assurance of astronomers that the approaching comet will be harmless, so far as its general effects upon the earth are concerned, and providing, of course, that the comet ever reaches us, Mme. de Thebes, the Mother Shipton of Paris, has predicted that the comet is going to make a great deal of trouble for the earth. Mme. de Thebes predicted the Boer war, the great Charity Bazaar fire in Paris, the Servian massacre, the San Francisco and Kingston disasters and the discovery of radium.

Though a very small kingdom, Denmark can boast of thrones and throne rooms unique in some respects. The most noteworthy of the Danish thrones is in the Knights' hall of the Schloss Rosenborg in Copenhagen.

THE ELECTRICAL WORLD

HELPS PLANTS TO GROW.

Currents of Electricity Prove Stimulating to Vegetation.

It has been known for some time that electricity was of value in viticulture, but it has not yet been available to any extent, or on any considerable scale.



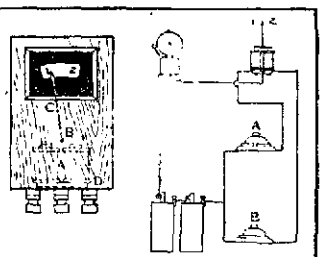
Electro-Culture of the Future. "A" and "B" are metal plates buried in the ground at opposite sides of tree. An electric current entering it at "A" flows through soil and roots to "B." The tree represented on the left has not been treated by electricity.

When the late Sir Frederick Bramwell was told that certain grapes presented to him by Sir W. Siemens had been subjected to electricity during their growth, "Ah, I thought so," observed Sir Frederick; "they had to me a taste of currents." "Electroculture" is now, however, under the direction of M. Adolphe Barde, entering on a new stage in Switzerland. Not only has it been found that a high voltage improves the growth of the vine, but also kills the phylloxera disease. The Fuchs method has also been applied to apple trees, and one tree, near Dieppe, has given astonishing results over its fellows. Here, then, may be a means of reviving our fields and orchards and making the desert blossom as the rose.

HOME-MADE ANNUNCIATOR.

Convenience Which You May Put in Your Home.

When one electric bell is operated from two push buttons it is impossible to tell which of the two push buttons is being operated unless an annunciator or similar device is used. A very simple annunciator for indicating two numbers can be made from a small box, Fig. 1, with an electric bell magnet, A, fastened in the bottom. The armature, B, is pivoted in the center by means of a small piece of wire and has an indicator or hand, C, which moves to either right or left, depending on which half of the magnet is magnetized. If the back armature, D,



Annunciator and Wiring Diagram.

of the magnet is removed, the moving armature will work better, as this will prevent the magnetism from acting on both ends of the armature. The wiring diagram, Fig. 2, shows how the connections are to be made. If the push button "A" is closed, says Popular Mechanics, the bell will ring and the pointer will point at 1, while the closing of the push button will ring the bell and move the pointer to 2.

TRY THIS.

An Interesting Experiment With Colored Electric Lamps.

To many the following experiment may be much more easily performed than explained:



Place the hand or other object in the light coming from two incandescent lamps, one red and one white, placed about a foot apart and allow the shadow to fall on a white screen such as a table cloth. Portions of the shadow will then appear to be a bright green. A similar experiment, says Popular Mechanics, consists in first turning on the red light for about a minute and then turning it off at the same time that the white one is turned on. The entire screen will then appear to be a vivid green for about one second, after which it assumes its normal color.

Privacy on Party Telephone Lines.

A New York inventor claims to have perfected a device that will put an end to eavesdropping on party telephone lines. The device can be connected to any phone and only those carrying on the conversation can hear what is said.

X-Ray in Pearl Fisheries.

The X-ray is being used by pearl fisheries of Ceylon to determine the presence of pearls in oysters.

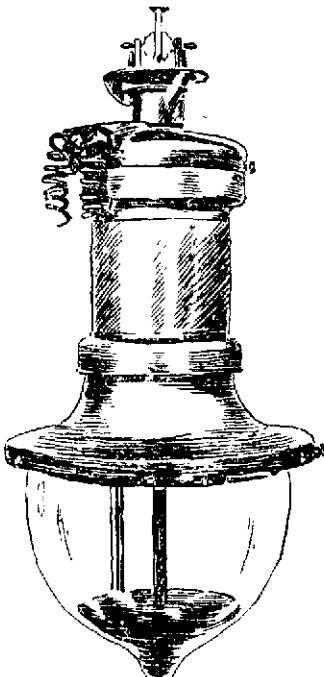
NEW "WICK" FOR ARC-LAMPS.

Magnetic Iron Ore Found to Be Good Substitute for Carbon.

In the search for a lamp that shall have the efficiency of the new "flaming" arc or "flame-carbon" lamps, without their color, which some people consider objectionable, it has been discovered that magnetic iron ore, or "magnetite," is a desirable substitute for carbon, being incombustible at all temperatures. It is as good a conductor as carbon and gives a white arc of high brilliancy. Says J. L. Hydon, writing on the subject in Cassier's Magazine:

"In this new arc-lamp steadiness and white color of the light are combined with a high efficiency and long life of the electrodes. It was found that the arc flame which carries the current is fed by the negative terminal only. It shoots out from this terminal almost in the form of a blast flame. The positive terminal takes no part in the production of the arc flame, and its material is, therefore, unessential. It is necessary only that the positive does not get so hot as to burn or melt off. To avoid this, the positive is made large and of a metal which is a good conductor of heat, thus carrying away the heat.

"For the negative electrode, magnetite alone can be used. But while giving more light than carbon, for the same power, pure magnetite is not so



A Magnetic Arc-Lamp.

It is fitted with special closed base, outer globe, and large on-pipe reflector efficient as some other oxides of metals of the iron group; accordingly, a small percentage of other metallic oxides is added to the magnetite to increase the efficiency. Pure magnetite is consumed rather rapidly. An electrode of pure magnetite does not last any longer than a carbon in an enclosed lamp, and it also tends to unsteadiness or flickering of the light.

The life of a magnetite electrode eight inches long and half an inch in diameter is about 180 to 200 hours; that is, much longer than that of an enclosed arc electrode.

"In the magnetite lamp, as shown in the figure, the positive electrode is not consumed at all, and is made of copper as a permanent part of the lamp. Only the negative electrode is a magnetite stick. It consists of a thin iron tube, which is filled with the finely powdered mixture of magnetite and other compounds.

The lamp mechanism, we are told, is essentially different from that of the carbon arc-lamp. Since the light comes from the arc flame and not from the tips of the electrodes, constant arc-length is required, and the mechanism is arranged so as to secure this. The lamp gives a distribution of light that makes it specially suitable for street use, the greatest amount being thrown in a direction slightly below the horizontal, and only a little directly downward. There are none of the glaring bright spots, separated by darkness, so noticeable under the ordinary carbon arc.

Wireless for Railroads.

The Prussian and Bavarian authorities are experimenting with a system of wireless telegraph signals for railroads which is said to promise good results. An aerial transmitter wire is carried on the telegraph poles at the side of the road, with transmitting stations in the signal bell towers, and a wire loop antenna is placed on the top of one of the cars of the train. By this means signals to "stop," "go ahead," "go slow," and so on, can be transmitted to moving trains over an effective distance of seven and a half miles.

Experiment of Electric Power Plant.

Storing coal in pits capable of being flooded has been adopted at the new plant of an American electric power company at Hawthorne, Ill. A pit about 320 by 75 feet has been excavated to a depth of about 12 feet, and lined and subdivided by concrete walls into 12 by 25 feet pits. Their bottom is the clay subsoil, and the walls are carried about four feet above ground. The pits can be flooded by means of a 12-inch water main. The longitudinal division walls are wide enough to carry the tracks on which the coal is delivered.

Her First Year at the ELYSEE.



THE PRESIDENT'S HOME, LOUPILLON.

Although Mme. Fallieres is the wife of the president of the French republic, very little is known about her that could not be summed up in a few lines: Excellent housekeeper, wife and mother; up till now, these have been her principal roles in life, and she has played them to perfection. But to-day she has another part, wife of the president. How will she succeed with this? Twelve months have hardly elapsed since M. Fallieres succeeded M. Loubet, and it would be unjust to pass a judgment so soon.

Had it not fallen to the lot of M. Fallieres to become president of the Republic, Mme. Fallieres would have passed from this world to the next, according to the manner of most "bourgeoises," unknown save to her little circle of intimate friends. But it is just the fact that she is the wife of the representative of France that makes people curious to know something about her. What does it feel like to be a president's wife? What is life like at the Elysee? What kind of person is the president's wife?

Mme. Fallieres, during the seven years that she was at the Palais du Senat, always shunned publicity as much as possible—a policy now continued at the Elysee.

At the Palais du Senat, as well as at the Elysee, Mme. Fallieres has always superintended her household in the most careful manner. This is, of course, by no means necessary, but it is one of the pleasures of which she cannot deprive herself—and did not etiquette forbid it, she would go to market with her cook. One change she has made at the Elysee has been greatly criticized. The chef, who had become quite well known, has been replaced by a cordon bleu, a woman cook from the beloved Gascon home. This will not only reduce the household expenditure, but allow the mistress of the house to know all the inner mysteries of the kitchen.

Before her marriage Mme. Fallieres was Mlle. Jeanne Besson, "la belle Jeanne Besson," as she was known in the village of Mezin. Her marriage was looked upon with great disfavor by her parents who were not at all taken with the young fiancé's advanced views. For M. Fallieres is, and always has been, a staunch republican, and he was so at a time when such a declaration was dangerous. Still Mme. Fallieres had her own way, and it is needless to add that she has never regretted her choice.

Although her dislike for ceremony is so great, she has never allowed it to interfere, so far, with her husband's advancement. He is always her first consideration, and her life-long devotion to him is admirable. No one knows what agonies she endures every time he leaves the Elysee. Who knows if some villainous anarchist will not come and kill him? "As if any one would attempt to murder our dear president," urges a friend. Yet, Carnot was killed.

Every morning, after an early breakfast, the president goes for a brisk two hours' walk. He considers this a cure for the corpulency with which he finds himself threatened. It is quite impossible to keep pace with him, he walks at such a rate. Returning to work at ten o'clock, usually in a fever heat, he finds his wife, who always sees him off, anxiously awaiting his return, to see at the same time that he changes his clothes. She is terrified lest he should catch cold.

The president's family circle consists of a son and daughter and two nephews, but there are generally several guests to lunch and dinner. If the host is threatened with corpulency, it is not astonishing when one sees his liberal table. But then, he is Gascon, and Gascony is the home of gourmands. There are truffles, fattened poultry, grapes and other fruit in abundance, and the president's own wine from Loupillon is appreciated by all. The mysterious personage in the president's household is his daughter, Mlle. Fallieres, who has passed the age of 25, and yet remains unmarried. A remarkable coincidence in France, if the parents can give a dowry. Some say that she has already been crossed in love, others that she wanted to take the veil; but there may not be a word of truth in either statement. It certainly would have complicated present affairs of state had the president's daughter been a nun. She is kind, however, sufficiently intelligent, and gives up a good deal of her time to charity. Reading is her great passion, and in the country she has spent

whole days devouring the driest books.

Mme. Fallieres' dislike for ostentation shows itself in many ways. Dressed in a simple but elegant black gown, or at least a dark color, she looks much slimmer than she really is. Even when she entertains royalty she does not wear jewels. "I never had them before," she says; "why should I have them now?" As a hostess she is not gushing, although polite, and her husband is generally her chief topic of conversation. A person's household often betrays a character as much as her dress. But in Madame Fallieres' case—that is to say as far as the Elysee is concerned—it is different. The Elysee is a kind of hotel where she will stay for seven years; and the same remark can be applied to the president's other official residence, Rambouillet. To see Madame Fallieres' personal taste, go to her country home at Loupillon; this is simplicity itself.

Like their predecessors, the Loubets, the Fallieres are of the humblest origin, and glory in the fact. Honors have not spoiled them; they belong to that category of persons who have honors thrust upon them, and nothing gives them greater pleasure than to talk of their dear Gascon peasants. How pleased and proud are these peasants to-day to think that a son of their soil should be called upon to become a ruler of nations! "My grandfather was a village blacksmith," M. Fallieres is never tired of telling you.

Although the president no longer lives at Mezin, he has by no means severed his connection with that place. Every time he returns to Loupillon he stops there to see his "friends" as he calls them: woodcutters, various small shopkeepers, and his faithful barber, who always has the honor of cutting and keeping the presidential hair. The country all round Loupillon is charming—a beautiful little tranquil spot, now famous as the place where the French president has spent the greater part of his life. The house stands on the top of a hill, whence can be had a charming view of the whole country, bright and green and fresh; and as the nearest village is far off, M. Fallieres is alone to enjoy his vines. How the Fallieres miss the beautiful trees and vines of Loupillon! How they long to get away from town and all the ties of public life! And yet in the country they rise at the same early hour, Madame Fallieres generally accompanying her husband on his morning walks.

Although the Fallieres have plenty of friends, they entertain as little as possible. There are a certain number of official receptions, however, which every president gives, which have become almost national fetes, and which, for a foreigner especially, are extremely interesting. In winter there are two or three balls given, and the assembly is always brilliant with uniforms.

In spite of her numerous state calls, which she so dislikes, Madame Fallieres manages at times to slip away unnoticed and visit the very poor of Paris. One indiscreet person once saw her going out accompanied by a maid carrying a big basket. The indiscreet person spread the tale abroad and the world naturally concluded she was going to market. She dearly loves the poor. What an acquisition she would have been in a country parsonage!

Like all public persons who are worth anything at all, the Fallieres have their enemies. In spite of what the world may say, but no one can take a peep into this little household without finding out the rare qualities of the host and hostess.

GRACE ELLISON.

Truancy Vindicated.

An old gentleman, upon seeing a small boy playing in the streets and remembering that the school term had begun a short time previous, thought it his duty to take the youngster to task for being absent from school. Approaching the boy, he inquired:

"My son, how is it you are not at school instead of idling in the streets?"

Hesitating a moment, the lad replied:

"Well, pap's out of work, ma's sick, brother Johnnie got his arm broke, the baby's gettin' teeth, I ain't got no shoes, and, besides that, there ain't no school to-day."—Judge's Library.